



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Die Erschliessung Afrikas durch Eisenbahnen. Von F. Baltzer. 36 pp. Map. D. Reimer (E. Vohsen), Berlin, 1913. Mk. 1. 9½ x 6½.

A short and able paper showing what has been done thus far in the development of African railroad systems. The accompanying map gives the present status of railroad construction.

L'Œuvre Française au Maroc. Avril 1912-Décembre 1913. Par René Besnard et Camille Aymard. x and 254 pp. Map. Hachette & Cie., Paris, 1914. Fr. 3.50. 7½ x 5.

A statistical work in French, dealing with the results of French occupation and influence in Morocco during the eighteen months, following March 30, 1912, when the treaty between the French Republic and the Sultan of Morocco was signed. The work is divided into three books, the first dealing with the organization of the French Protectorate, the second treating of the economic results of the French occupation, and the third describing the social work of France in Morocco. It is stated that the result of the treaty between France and Spain, by which Spain's ancient rights in Morocco were recognized by granting a Spanish sphere of influence on the Moroccan littoral, has resulted in disorder and anarchy in the Spanish sphere, while peace and order reign in the area of French rule. The governmental organization of French Morocco is based upon native laws and customs. High praise is given to the Senegalese levies, doing police duty. In all, the army of occupation consisted of 80,000 men. European immigration into Morocco is shown to have resulted in profitable land speculation. A marked increase in navigation, commerce, imports and exports has sprung up under French occupancy. Agriculture also has been improved and stimulated by European colonists. Social effort in Morocco is largely centered in public instruction in French and native schools, in loan agencies at the service of the farming population and in the organization and equipment of medical and surgical service for the benefit of the natives, who previously had no such care. An administrative and military map is supplied and a table of contents without an index.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Three Years in the Libyan Desert. Travels, Discoveries, and Excavations of the Menas Expedition (Kaufmann Expedition). By J. C. Ewald Falls. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. xii and 356 pp. Ills., index. B. Herder, St. Louis, Mo., 1914 [?].

This is a translation of the German account of the expedition of Monsignor Kaufmann and his cousin Mr. Falls which led to the rediscovery of the tomb of St. Menas and the early Christian city in which it was situated in the Libyan Desert to the northwest of Cairo. This discovery was made on July 11, 1905, and for two years the excavations were carried on and the walls, pillars, streets, stone dwellings, monastery and tomb of the Christian priest were brought into view. The work was done by Beduins of the desert and the author tells much of their characteristics and manner of life. The book has no map and the ruins are not noted in the latest edition of the Andree Handatlas; as the text is not at all definite, we can only conclude that the excavated town is somewhere between the Natrum Valley and Cairo.

A Woman in the Sahara. By Helen C. Gordon. xiv and 354 pp. Ills. F. A. Stokes Co., New York, 1914. \$1.50. 8½ x 5½.

These chapters are pen pictures of life and nature from near the Algerian coast to Constantine and down into the desert to Touggourt and Oued Souf. The author's companion was an artist especially intent on painting Arab interiors. One of her fine paintings, an Arab girl, forms the frontispiece. The value of the book is that it gives excellent characterizations of the life and customs of the people in town and country, in mountain and desert, without detail that would weary the popular reader; and the geographical environment of the varied peoples is described with the same light touch. The last chapter is one of the most interesting. It tells the story of that gifted Russian girl, Isabella Eber-

hardt, a child of misfortune, whom fate led to the desert edge and whose literary genius revealed the enchantment of the African desert as no other pen has ever done.

The Gateway to the Sahara. Adventures and Observations in Tripoli. By Charles W. Furlong. Enlarged edit. xxx and 363 pp. Maps, ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1914. \$2.50. 8½ x 6.

The book begins with a brief sketch of Tripolitania from the earliest times to the present. Next comes a description of modern Tripoli and of the customs and industries of the people; a view of the inhabitants of the oases and tablelands of Tripolitania; an account of the Greek sponge divers off the Tripoli coast; a description of the esparto industry, esparto being a grass from which paper is made; the story of the burning of the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia* in 1804, and of the author's discovery in 1904 of the wreck of this vessel below the waters of Tripoli harbor; a narration of some of the author's adventures during a trip with Arabs over 200 miles of the Sahara, including a night's ride with Arab bandits; and a description of the camel and of the caravans of the Sahara, of the routes they traverse and of the desert itself. A concise history of the Turko-Italian War, its causes and results, is given. The author ventures some interesting predictions concerning the future of the country.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile. An Account of the German Central African Expedition of 1910-1911. By Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg. Vol. 1: xvi and 241 pp. Vol. 2: xi and 285 pp. Maps, ills., index. The John Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1914. \$9. 9½ x 6½.

This English translation of the record of the Duke of Mecklenburg's second great expedition in tropical Africa is most heartily to be welcomed. To make scientific studies in large regions the expert staff was assigned in small detachments to various districts of tropical west and central Africa. Captain von Wiese und Kaiserswaldau passed through the region from the Mobangi River to Lake Chad and, in the three chapters in which he records this journey, adds new information to that reported by earlier French explorers. The Duke of Mecklenburg deals in three chapters with Lake Chad, Bagirmi and the journey to Garui via Lai. He found the Chad islanders by no means dangerous savages, as they have been described, and says many islands have never been visited by a European and that all the available maps are very unsatisfactory. Ernest M. Heims describes his journey from Lake Chad to the Niger, on which he was accompanied by several other members of the party. Captain von Wiese und Kaiserswaldau also contributes Chapters 10-13 on the sultanates of Bangassu and Rafai, Semio's country and the Bahr el Ghazal. The most important chapters on the whole are in the second volume: Dr. H. Schubotz's account of his journey from Fort Archambault to the Nile (Chapters 14-18), passing through the country of the Mangbettu cannibals, made famous by Schweinfurth and Junker; and the German Congo and South Kamerun (Chapters 19-26) described by Dr. Arnold Schultze, much of this region being practically a virgin field for explorers. For many other important details of this very valuable work the reader is referred to the review of the German edition (*Bull.*, Vol. 46, 1914, No. 2, pp. 140-141).

Quer durch Uganda. Eine Forschungsreise in Zentralafrika 1911/12. Von Rudolf Kmunke. xii and 186 pp. Maps, ills. D. Reimer (E. Vohsen), Berlin, 1913.

This book describes the exploration of a hitherto unknown part of north-eastern Uganda between Mt. Elgon and Gondokoro on the Nile, to which point the river steamers from Khartum ascend. Mr. Kmunke's purpose was to bring to light one of the still unknown areas. From Nairobi he had intended to go north as far as Lake Rudolf, adding to the work of Teleki and others. He found, however, that development work was in progress along the proposed route and that the government of British East Africa is sending monthly mails from Nairobi to Lake Rudolf. He therefore went on to Entebbe, the port of Uganda